

## CLEAN UP HOUSE BEFORE WINTER

Make Sure Structure Is Free From Vermin Before Cold Weather Sets In.

### USE STRONG DISINFECTANT

Fowls Will Not Thrive and Produce Eggs if They Are Tormented With Lice and Mites—Get Rid of Their Hiding Places.

Along with the storing of pumpkins, the husking of corn and the other tasks that fall brings comes the disinfection of the henhouse. Whether the poultryman has a few birds or many, if he is wise, he knows that the roosts, floors, nests and every crevice of the building should be thoroughly saturated with a disinfectant before the birds are introduced to their new quarters. Hens do not thrive or lay well when they are infested with lice or mites. The following directions for ridding the chicken house of all its unwelcome inhabitants are given by the United States Department of Agriculture:

#### Destroying the Mite.

The first step necessary to destroy parasites on chickens is to get rid of the hiding places as fast as possible. The roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes removed. In heavily infested houses mites are to be found in all parts of the building, including the roof. Where they are less numerous, the infestations usually are confined to the roosts and nests and the walls immediately adjacent. For large chicken



After the Henhouse Is Cleaned Up Dust All Birds With Sodium Fluoride.

houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be driven from all angles and thoroughly applied into the cracks. The floors should also be treated.

In tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture during the last four years several different materials used as sprays have proved effective against mites. Commercial carbolineum, which consists essentially of a high-grade anthracene oil, has proved very effective. The killing power of this substance, which is derived from coal tar, lasts for several months, and mites which may be inclined to come in from other buildings are repelled for a long time. This material is rather expensive—about \$1 a gallon—but since the number of treatments necessary to control an infestation of mites completely is less than that required when any other known material is used, its application is strongly advised.

Crude petroleum, while not so effective as carbolineum, retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most localities is very cheap. Since it does not dry into the wood so rapidly, it is more likely to soil the fowls and clothing. These materials can be sprayed better if reduced with kerosene at the rate of about one part of kerosene to three parts of the other material. Both often contain foreign particles which should be strained out before the spraying is begun.

#### Two Treatments Advisable.

It has been found that one thorough application of either of these materials will often completely eradicate the mites from an infested chicken house, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application a month after the first, and in some cases a third treatment is required. These subsequent applications may be made with a brush, the materials being used pure, and only the roosts, their supports, the walls adjoining and the nests if they are infested, being treated. This method of application is effective for the first treatment also if the houses are not heavily infested. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material is well dried into the wood.

In spraying henhouses care should be exercised to prevent the spray from striking chickens around the building. This is especially important with young chicks.

Pure kerosene and kerosene emulsion in double the strength ordinarily applied to plants will destroy all mites bit, but these substances have not body enough to destroy those mites which are in more protected situa-

tions, and several applications at ten day intervals are needed to destroy all the mites.

When poultry are to be transferred to new quarters it is desirable that they be kept three days and nights in a pen so that the mites will leave them before their introduction into the new building. The roosts in the new building and in the quarantine cage should be treated in order that any mites which have left the fowls may be destroyed.

Lice as a rule do not have the habit of hiding in cracks, but occasionally they are found in the buildings as well as on the fowls. The cleanup for mites will also eradicate the lice found in the building. For killing lice on fowls, in experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, nothing proved so effective as sodium fluoride. All the fowls should be well dusted with it before they are put into the clean quarters. Flowers of sulphur applied in dust form was also found to be effective.

## FEDERAL STANDARDS ENCOURAGE EQUALITY

Misunderstandings as to Benefits Are Cleared Up.

With Passing of Misapprehension Increasing Sentiment Is Being Manifested in Favor of Purchase and Sale by Grade.

Misunderstandings as to the application of the federal grain standards and as to the benefits to be derived from the sale of grain upon a grade basis have been the cause of considerable dissatisfaction among producers and country elevator operators, but with the passing of these misapprehensions an ever-increasing sentiment is being manifested in favor of the purchase and sale by grade at country points.

The old system of basing the price at which wheat or other grain was bought from the farmer upon the average quality of the crop in any community or section was totally unfair to the producer of good grain. Under the "mole-run" basis of purchasing grain the producer of good grain received no more for his clean, heavy wheat than did the producer of lightweight and otherwise inferior grain. Instead of a premium upon heavy grain, a premium was paid upon inferior products.

The application of federal grain standards is calculated to prevent such inequality, and as experience is being had under the grading system growers are finding that the purpose sought is being accomplished.

## NEWS SERVICE SAVED PEAR GROWERS MONEY

Colorado Banker Estimates Amount at \$11,000.

On Request of Mesa County Farm Bureau Special Report Was Given on Conditions at Various Markets Throughout Country.

Eleven thousand dollars is the amount that a Colorado banker estimates was saved the Mesa county pear growers last year through the service rendered by field representatives of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

Shortly before the harvesting of the pear crop the field agent of the bureau of markets was requested by the Mesa county farm bureau for a special report on market conditions throughout the United States regarding pears. This included the estimated crop shipped from the earlier pear-producing sections of the West for the 1919 season and for previous years, and the prevailing market prices in these producing centers and at terminal markets.

The report was published in full in both of the Grand Junction daily newspapers, which reach approximately 90 per cent of the pear producers in that section. The pear growers were equipped with information that enabled them to market their crop for \$11,000 more than they would have received otherwise.

## TREAT SHEEP FOR PARASITES

One West Virginia Farmer Saved \$500 This Year by This Practice—No Fatalities.

Treating sheep for parasites saved one Monongahela county (W. Va.) farmer \$500 this year, the United States Department of Agriculture is advised. During a two weeks' period the farm bureau of Roane county, W. Va., had more than 700 head of sheep treated for parasites without fatalities.

## POULTRY NOTES

The first essential for high egg production is healthy and vigorous stock.

Good feeding, purebred stock, no lice, no carelessness—these things insure success to any poultry keeper.

Don't feed an exclusive grain ration. Meat, green stuff, grit and shells and charcoal, all should have a place in the hen's diet.

## DUTCH COLONIAL ALWAYS PLEASES

Exterior Attractive and Interior Comfortable and Convenient.

### HOUSE CONTAINS NINE ROOMS

Home Built From This Design Is Suitable for City, Town or Farm—Offers Accommodations for a Good Sized Family.

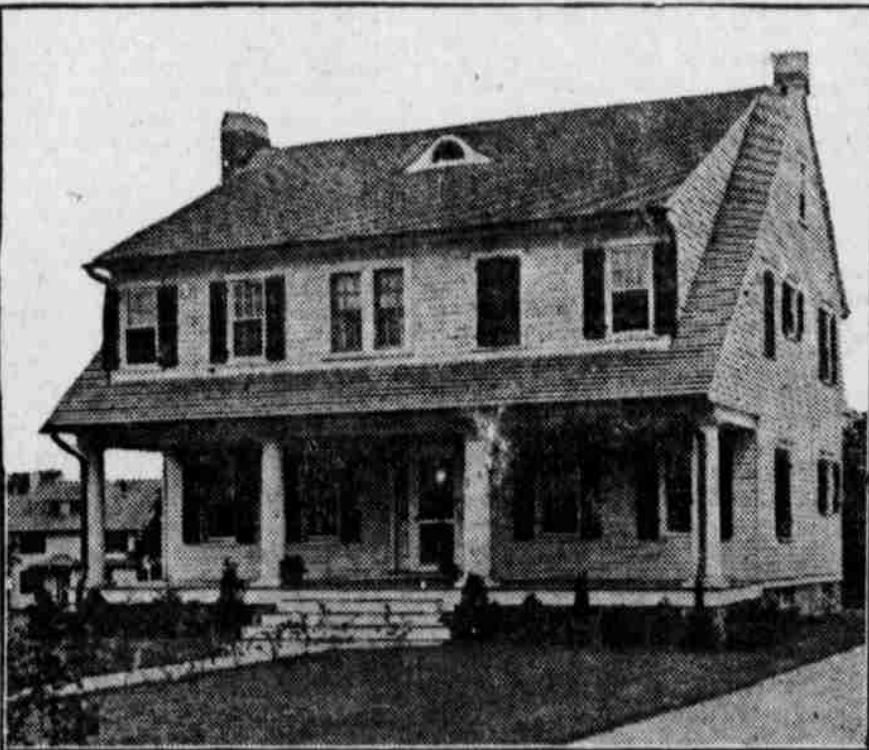
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 137 Franklin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

When the Dutch first landed on Manhattan Island and founded the city which is now New York they brought with them some ideas about home building that have had a distinct influence on American architecture. The homes they and those who followed them built were all along the same lines, and were patterned after those they had left behind in the Netherlands. Since then architects have termed this type of home a "Dutch Colonial," and there are many thousands of them throughout the United States.

A particularly fine house of the Dutch Colonial design is shown in the accompanying illustration. By comparing the exterior of the house with the floor plan that accompanies it it will be noted that every inch of the interior has been utilized, despite the artistic exterior appearance. Usually when there are out-of-the-ordinary exterior effects they are secured by sacrificing some of the interior space.

This home is not large when the number of rooms is considered. The

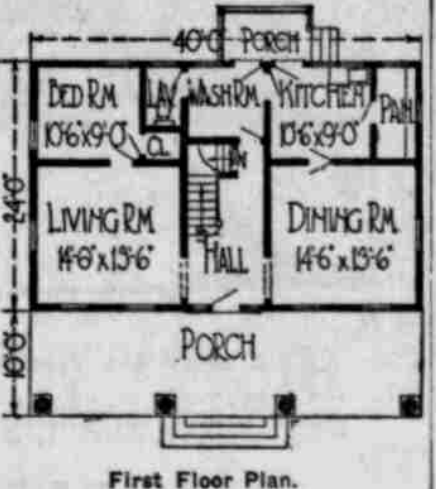


front is 40 feet and the depth only 24 feet. Yet the floor plans show nine good-sized rooms, with a great many closets and other features that delight the housekeeper.

Dutch colonial homes are identified by the steep pitch and long slope of the roof, with a broad dormer across both front and back. The house is equally divided by a central entrance door, and on either side are duplicate windows and exterior trim, which gives the Colonial balance to the structure. The roof arrangement permits all of the space covered to be used, whereas in other styles a steep pitched roof leaves many nooks with the ceiling so low that they are wasted.

How the rooms in this house are arranged and the size of each of them is shown by the floor plan. The entrance door opening off the wide, inviting porch, leads into a central hall out of which run the stairs. To the left through a cased opening is the living room, 14 by 13 feet 6 inches. Back of the living room is a bedroom, or library, 9 by 10 feet 6 inches.

To the right of the hall is the dining room, also connected with the reception room by a cased opening. This



First Floor Plan.

room is 14 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. Back of it is the kitchen, 9 by 10 feet 6 inches. Through the hall to the back there is a washroom, or laundry, with a lavatory adjoining. Thus it will be seen that the house is equally divided, the two rooms on either side being of the same size, but separated by the hall. At the same time the cased openings permit the use of dining and living room and hall for entertainments.

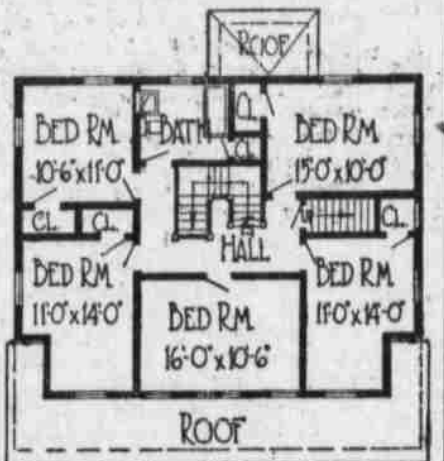
Upstairs there are five good bedrooms, and bathroom. Three of the rooms are across the front of the house, and two at the back, with the bathroom between. All open directly

off the square upstairs hall and each is easily accessible to the bathroom. The numerous closets are designated on the floor plan.

The basement extends under the whole of the house, and, as it is set on a concrete foundation, is finished with smooth walls and a concrete floor. Here is plenty of space for the basement heating plant, the fuel and fruit and vegetable storage rooms and space for garden tools, laundry equipment, etc.

A home built from this design is suitable for either city, town or farm. While it is large in number of rooms, the cost is comparatively small, as the dimensions of the house are not large. At the same time it is a handsome house from the exterior and a comfortable, convenient and roomy one inside.

This is the time in the year when prospective home builders begin to plan what sort of a house they will erect when the spring comes. In so



Second Floor Plan.

doing it is best to give careful consideration to all sorts of home building plans. The size of the family, the amount of money that is available and the size and shape of the lot on which the home is to be erected all are considerations that should receive careful attention.

But one of the best tips that can be given to prospective home builders is to get in touch with the architect, contractor and material dealer. These men know the practical side of home building and can be relied upon to ad-



vice with the prospective home builders about their plans. Many home builders have found that costly changes in plans were necessary as the work of building proceeded, because they could not visualize the plans they had selected. Advice is helpful, especially when it comes from experienced men.

Next year will see the greatest season of home building in the history of this country. As this is written prices have been reduced as much as 25 per cent, which should remove one of the handicaps that has held back home building in the cities and retarded it not a little in the smaller towns.

## HAS SOME DEBT TO COLLECT

Sane Man Spent Nearly Half a Century Confined in Rhode Island Madhouse.

This paragraph is about Anthony Burden Durfee of Providence, R. I. Anthony's total years are seventy-five, forty-five of which were spent in an asylum for the insane. A court's decision that he is not insane and, probably never was, lets Anthony out after nearly half a century of involuntary servitude. Arthur H. Folwell writes in Leslie's. His mania? Cleanliness. He insisted upon living in a bathtub. Diogenes, another man whose mad was living in a tub, is remembered as a person of sound mind. Not so Anthony; he was put away. No king ever stopped before his tub and sighed: "Ah, me! If I were not Alexander I should choose to be Anthony Burden Durfee of Providence, R. I." Nothing like that. Cleanliness, in Anthony's case, was next to dotiness. And Anthony has another mental slant that put him on Queer street. He'd rather walk, walk miles, than ride. Exercise, fresh air, a good bath and a rub-down! Oh, a sad dementia was that of Anthony Durfee of Providence, R. I. But what of the well-balanced minds who locked him up?

#### Medicine in Africa.

A novel and interesting experiment in training natives in medical and surgical work is being made in Uganda. Native boys who are the raw material from the best schools of the country are being taken and are receiving a three years' course of training at the large C. M. S. hospital at Mengo, the native capital of Uganda, where the medical school began its work three years ago.

## WAY TO MARKET COUNTRY HIDES

Producer Under Unnecessary Handicap Due to Roundabout Distribution Methods.

### STUDY GRADES AND CLASSES

Practice of Farmer, Ranchman and Local Butcher Usually Needlessly Complex and Costly—Omit Immediate Agencies.

There is no magic formula for simplifying distribution. Improvement in methods can only come from careful study of the routes followed by each kind or class of commodity in its "long, long trail" from producer to consumer.

This fact is recognized by every student of present economic processes, and likewise has been taken into account in the studies of marketing problems carried on by the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. One of these specific problems which the department's specialists have studied and regarding which they offer definite recommendations that involve a real saving to consumer and producer, has to do with the marketing of hides, a by-product from which almost every farmer can derive profit if he will give it proper attention.

#### Knowledge of Grades Needed.

The first need in the present situation is a familiarity on the part of the producer of country hides with the recognized grades and classes of hides and skins. Such an understanding will enable him to prepare and dispose of his products much more intelligently



Handling Hides in Large Quantities Permits Grading and Classifying Product So That It Can Be Sold to Best Advantage.

and profitably. But even if he should produce the best quality of hides and skins, the small producer is at a disadvantage compared with large producers like the packers, for example, because the latter handle large quantities of hides and can sort and grade them according to the demands of various tanners. The extremely scattered sources and the comparatively small individual production of country hides and skins makes it impossible for country producers to sort and classify their product in marketable lots.

Nevertheless, many features of the present methods of marketing country hides can be improved, since these methods support expensive nonessential profit-absorbing and speculating intermediaries which operate, possibly unintentionally but inevitably, to suppress this branch of the industry and to discourage the quality of workmanship displayed.

#### Distribution Systems.

Three principal methods of marketing domestic hides and skins prevail at present, as shown by studies made by the bureau of markets. The one in which the farmer, ranchman and local butcher usually participates is needlessly complex and costly. The hides which any one of these individuals has to sell are usually disposed of either to a junk dealer or a local buyer. These men, in turn, sell to a traveling buyer. The latter passes on his goods to the large hide dealer, and this dealer sells to a broker or a tanner's buyer, from whom the collected skins are finally disposed of to a tannery. Thus there is maintained a long, circuitous distribution system that adds needlessly to the final cost.

Contrast this system with the direct methods which the packers are able to employ. Each packer having a large assortment of hides is able to grade and classify his output so that he can dispose of it advantageously to a hide broker or a tanner's buyer direct. From these men the hides go direct to the tanner. Thus various intermediate agencies and their profits are eliminated.

So simple a distribution system is, of course, impossible for the small producer. However, experience has shown that the farmer and ranchman and the local butcher can dispense with the junk dealer and the traveling buyer, and in some cases, with the local dealers as intermediaries in the distribution system. When the producers negotiate directly with the large hide dealer, the latter sorts and classifies the hides sent in and is in a position to share with the producer a part of

the saving which this simpler method makes possible. At the same time it lowers the prices for the final product will be the tendency, since distribution costs will be less. The use of a local dealer as intermediary between the producer and the large hide dealer in some cases is advisable, since he is in a position to do needed sorting and classifying.

Either of these simpler methods suggested for the producer of country hides—selling direct to the large dealer or through a local dealer—approaches more nearly the packer's methods now prevailing.

#### Obstacles to Overcome.

Such consignment marketing, however, presupposes mutual confidence and fair dealing by both producer and dealer and, unfortunately, this does not always exist. Another obstacle to the establishment of this method is the producer's preference for ready cash. Many producers prefer to accept any price obtainable from local buyers, such as general stores, produce dealers, junk collectors and traveling hide buyers, rather than consign their products to distant carlot dealers in central markets. The place that traveling buyers or agents occupy in an improved system of distribution is a matter on which one can be less specific, since opinions of the trade differ as to the practicability of traveling hide buyers or agents or large hide dealers.

Already country producers of hides are coming to see the saving that results from the simpler system briefly indicated here and are making contracts with large dealers in whom they have confidence and who in turn see that it is the part of good business to respect and foster this confidence. Farmers and others interested in putting this important side line on a more profitable basis are invited to communicate with the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, which will supply them with full information regarding the best methods of marketing hides, as well as instructions for proper skinning and curing.

## DIFFICULT TASK TO IMPROVE OLD LAWNS

Reseeding and Fertilizing Will Assist Materially.

Loam or Humus Forms Suitable Medium for the Germination of the Seeds and Development of the Young Grass Plants.

To improve an old lawn is frequently more difficult than to make a new one. It is usually impracticable to attempt the improvement of turf that is very poor. Reasonably good turf, however, can be bettered materially by reseeding and fertilizing. Reseeding an old lawn should be done at the same time of the year as new seeding. South of New York it should be done in the early autumn. If the lawn is patchy the small areas should be scratched with steel rake or similar implement and dressed with a mixture of good loam, compost, or humus and the grass seed then sown. The loam or humus forms a suitable medium for the germination of the seeds and the development of the young grass plants. If the turf is thin over large areas, seeding can best be accomplished by a disk seeder, which cuts into the turf and deposits the seed. If a disk seeder is not available, some implement should be used that will loosen the soil but not tear the turf badly. After seeding, a dressing of loam or compost should be given and the area rolled lightly.

In the northern tier of states reseeding should be done early in the spring. At that time the soil is more open than later in the season and offers a better seed bed. Light rolling after seeding in the spring is usually beneficial.

Care should be taken when mowing or watering newly patched areas to avoid disturbing the young grass.

## FEEDING STOCK IN TRANSIT

Shippers Who Patronize Roads Without Proper Facilities Must Make Own Arrangements.

When the distance is such that a live stock shipment to destination cannot be made within the time provided under the federal 28-hour law, animals must be unloaded, fed and watered. The railroads which have the heaviest long-distance shipments provide feed-in-transit stations for this purpose at intervals along their lines. Railroads which do a small live stock business often are without feed-in-transit stations, and the shipper patronizing these lines must make his own arrangements for feeding and watering.

## GENERAL FARM NOTES

Let's grow more alfalfa.

Co-operation is a big factor in success.

Fall is the best time to plant trees and shrubs.

A well-fertilized farm is like a high-bred horse—a joy to work with for its accomplishments its task so readily.

A general movement to do away with the unsightly billboard would improve the country landscape.